

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1978

No. 29,779

Established 1887

Carter at Midterm: Inflation and Arms Are the Top Issues

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (NYT) — President Carter thinks he may have damaged the powers of his office in his first two years in the White House — being overly cautious and even timid, he says — but he is still satisfied with the results and plans to concentrate for the next two years on controlling inflation at home and the nuclear arms race abroad.

In a mid-term interview with The New York Times, Mr. Carter said he was "more at ease" with the presidency now, and more aware of its powers and limitations.

"I doubt," he said, "that I would have had the temerity to call a Camp David conference a year ago. I think it would have been inconceivable a year ago for me to have vetoed a public works bill and expect to be sustained, or veto a defense authorization bill and expect to be sustained. I think now there is a much better sharing of responsibility between me and the Congress."

The interview was held in the Oval Office on Oct. 12, just before the end of the 95th Congress. Looking to the future, Mr. Carter made the following points:

- "In international affairs, I would say the conclusion of the SALT agreement and the ratification of it by the Congress would be my main concern ... I think the recent proposal that we have given to the Soviets is one that they can accept, and it is one that protects our interests and gives me a fighting chance to have it approved by the Congress. ... There is a limit to how far we can go. I think we have gone far enough."

- Although he will do everything possible within the law to combat inflation, "I don't have the authority, or the desire, to have mandatory wage and price controls."

- He will have a "very tight budget" in the fiscal year 1980. It was crucial, he suggested, for the president and Congress to set an example of fiscal responsibility.

- "We have presented to the Congress about all the major legislation that I described during the campaign. I have tried to finish that the first two years. The only remaining domestic issue that hasn't been defined adequately and presented to the Congress is on national health programs ... And I think we will be ready to go with that package soon."

He said the American people would pass judgment on all this in the elections, and on this point he expressed some concern. In 1960, two-thirds of the eligible voters cast their ballots. "Now," the president said,

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Farm Products Still a Problem**Greece, EEC Make Progress on Terms**

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6 (AP) — Greek and ministerial representatives of the Common Market today met most remaining details of Greece's future representation in community institutions, and officials were hopeful that all provisions for Greek membership in the ec-nation body could be settled by the end of the year.

"I hope that by the end of the year we will be able to solve all our problems, although there are some awkward elements," Greek Foreign Minister George Rallis told a news conference after a 90-minute meeting with a Common Market delegation led by West German Minister State Klaus von Dohnanyi. But George Konogeorgis, the Greek minister for Common Market relations, indicated that Athens

still disagreed with the latest proposals in the community for Greek agriculture.

The Common Market Commission proposed on Oct. 25 that Greece, which is expected to become a full community member by Jan. 1, 1981, should wait an extra five years for free trade with the community in 65 percent of its agricultural products, and seven years for free trade in meat, milk, olive oil and fats.

Same as Belgium

Mr. Konogeorgis told the news conference: "We believe that a five-year maximum period could cover all the needs for transition of our agriculture to all community needs."

Mr. von Dohnanyi said the min-

isters agreed today that Greece would have five votes — the same as Belgium and Holland — in community decision-making, with 45 votes from six states needed for majority decisions.

The largest community members — France, Britain, Italy and West Germany — have 10 votes each.

Community sources added that Greece would have one member on the Common Market Commission — now consisting of 13 members — and 24 members in the European Parliament, which will have 410 members from current member states after next year.

On other points:

• Mr. von Dohnanyi said an agreement would probably be reached at the next ministerial meeting on Dec. 6, on bringing the Greek drachma into the "basket" of currencies used to compute the European unit of account, the Common Market's monetary unit for budget purposes. Mr. Konogeorgis said that Greece would set up an "open foreign-exchange market" as a condition of community membership.

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For Automatic Effect After Israel Pact.

Arabs Agree on Anti-Egypt Sanctions

By Jonathan C. Randal

BAGHDAD, Nov. 6 (UPI) — The Arab summit conference last night secretly ordered relatively innocuous sanctions against Egypt, to take immediate effect if President Anwar Sadat signs a separate peace with Israel.

Together with a \$3.5 billion war chest for front-line Arabs now facing Israel alone because of Egypt's defection, the sanctions amount to a political boycott. They are a compromise between moderates and radicals at the 31-member Arab

summit which ended its four-day session late night.

Conference sources said that the following decisions would take effect automatically upon signature of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty:

- Suspension of Egypt's membership in the Arab League, and termination of Arab League meetings in Cairo.

- Transfer of Arab League headquarters from Cairo to an as yet undetermined country. Rumored as front-runners were Kuwait and Tunisia.

- Boycott of Egyptian compa-

nies dealing with Israel, along the same lines as the long-standing Arab League boycott of non-Arab firms trading with the Jewish state.

The Arab League will hold no more formal meetings in Cairo because of Mr. Sadat's plans for peace with Israel, the league's secretary-general, Mahmoud Riad, announced in Cairo today on return from the Baghdad summit.

[Wire dispatches also quoted Mr. Riad as saying that when the peace treaty was signed, Arab foreign ministers would meet in Baghdad to discuss moving the Arab League headquarters out of Cairo. "The Arabs have decided that it would not be logical to keep the league headquarters in Egypt, where there will be an Israeli Embassy," he said.]

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Automatic Application

The decision on automatic application represented a victory for the radicals. Throughout the summit and the foreign ministers' conference earlier in the week, the moderates, led by oil giant Saudi Arabia, had sought to avoid any automatic sanctions.

They had argued that only if and when Mr. Sadat actually signed a separate peace would there be need even to consider punitive steps.

The moderates even insisted on sending a last-ditch mission to Cairo Saturday to dissuade Mr. Sadat from signing. Much to the radicals' delight, the Egyptian leader bluntly refused to receive the emissaries, apparently because the Saudis had neglected to clear the move with Cairo beforehand.

Mr. Carter was canny about the November elections. In his lifetime, he observed, the President's political party has lost an average of 34 seats in the House of Representatives during midterm elections.

"I think we will do better than that, but I don't have a way to predict," he said. "I really haven't tried to analyze the different places. I think that will be a fairly good measurement of how the people think we have done." He added:

"One of the significant changes is that in almost every category of measurement — peace, compassion, understanding people like me — the Democrats come out much better than Republicans in the moderate's view of the kind of radical regime which might replace the one we have now."

The president said he thought the mood of the nation was "good." He thought he and his family had traveled as much as most families and had found the spirit of the American people to be "much better than it was when we began the campaign."

"Worried" by Voter Decline

He was "worried," he remarked, about the decline of voter participation, but "the percentage of income that is spent, instead of saved, is as high now as it has ever been, which is one indication of confidence in the future." Polls of public opinion indicated, he said, that the American people thought things would be much better five years from now — that their confidence in the future was unquestioned — but this judgment was questioned by other polls that he obviously had not seen or had not believed.

So, in general, Mr. Carter was more optimistic than he has seemed in many months, but he conceded that he was looking forward to a little rest before the elections.

"This last month or so," he said, "has been the most strenuous that I have spent. In planning for the Mideast talks, he added, "I only anticipated really being at Camp David about four, five days."

Earnhardt for Syria

The only publicly announced decisions concerned by now pro forma condemnation of the Camp David agreements, reiteration of Palestinian rights to self-determination and a homeland, and a call to hold yearly summit meetings in November.

The final communiqué again called on Egypt not to sign a peace treaty with Israel, and asked it to return to Arab ranks.

The Iraqi foreign minister, Saadoun Hammadi, hailed the summit's "full success" and said it showed that "the Arab world could agree on a united stand to face the situation after Camp David."

Neither the breakdown of the \$3.5 billion war chest nor its intended duration was made known.

Earnhardt for Syria

More than \$2 billion was expected to be earmarked for Syria, with Jordan receiving something around \$800 million and the Palestine Liberation Organization considerably less than half that figure. In addition, Jordan, the PLO and donor countries among the oil states would administer a special fund for the Israeli-occupied Arab territories of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Finally, a foreign ministers' conference to discuss Lebanon's reconstruction problems is to meet within three months, conference sources said.

And the last few weeks of the congressional session are fairly strenuous mentally and time-consuming — dozens and dozens of House and Senate members every day, and you have to be familiar with the legislation when you call.

"I have only been to Camp David once in the last six or eight weeks, but when I was there, I spent the whole weekend on the phone. But I feel good."

"I get a lot of exercise and stay in good shape. My health is good, I sleep perfectly at night. I get up in the morning eager to go to work. I am in good psychological shape."

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PROTEST STRIKE — Carriage drivers line up cabs in Rome's Piazza Venezia yesterday in protest strike against law barring them from several picturesque side streets and squares. The 79 drivers fear the law will cut into their trade, increasingly reliant on summer tourists.

As Fighting Reportedly Continues

Tanzania Hints Decision To End Amin Presidency

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Nov. 6 (AP) — Tanzania is determined to end President Idi Amin's rule in Uganda, the Tanzanian government newspaper the Daily News said today.

The English-language paper said in an editorial that Uganda's invasion of Tanzania and seizure of Tanzanian territory "must be the last of Amin's mad actions."

Tanzania and Uganda went to war last week after Ugandan troops invaded northwestern Tanzania and annexed 710 square miles of territory. Fighting reportedly continues in the border.

The Daily News said: "Up until Monday, the people of this country were willing to suffer the idiot as a neighbor whose utterances and actions were detested, but whose fate would be decided by the people of Uganda themselves."

"That he has ordered his troops to kill our people and occupy parts of our territory makes it necessary for us to deal with him in a manner that will put an end to this sad story."

Mention of Obote

The editorial was the first indication that the Tanzanian government may be planning to do more than drive Ugandan troops from the Tanzanian territory they have occupied.

It follows mention of former Ugandan President Milton Obote.

Brechner Message

It also said that Marshal Obote had received a "very encouraging message" from President Brechner of the Soviet Union, which is a major supplier of arms to the Ugandan regime.

Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi appeared again today to do what withdraws its forces from Tanzania and allow the 49-nation organization of African Union to mediate a solution to the crisis.

Kenya news agency said Moi spoke by telephone with M. Amin.

'Hostile' Western Press Condemned by Ugandan

PARIS, Nov. 6 (UPI) — Uganda charged today that Western journalists write "deliberate untruths" and exaggerations about that African country.

E. L. Sendaula, the Ugandan delegate, urged Unesco members nations to pass a draft declaration supporting government control of news media and not be swayed by "unprincipled opposition from scoundrels and ill-intentioned quarters, no matter how influential."

Speaking at the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Mr. Sendaula said:

"Few countries have had to contend with the adverse publicity of a hostile press as my own. Sophisticated communications media have given some developed countries the advantage to tell deliberate untruths, distort and exaggerate events so as to evoke universal hatred against their less-endowed adversaries."

Apparently referring to the United States, he said, "Some engage isolated incidents so as to gain recognition for their unholy crusade against violations of human rights . . . [They] flourish on the ability to control mass media and oppose the draft declaration under the guise of freedom of expression."

Canada proposed today that the current general conference should consider of a controversial draft declaration sanctioning government control of news media until its 1980 conference. John Roberts, Canadian secretary of state, told delegates that nations with a free press could not accept the declaration because "journalists will be little disposed to accept or teaching them how they should work or preaching at them."

Unesco was headed for a new controversy today because of reports that its director had withheld a document clearing Israel of damaging Arab culture.

The controversy was expected to erupt into the open this week with the Israeli delegation reportedly determined to raise the issue of the missing paper at Unesco's general conference.

The dispute stems from reports that director Amadou Mahtar M'Bow has decided to submit to the general conference papers drafted by only four of five members sent to Israel to investigate the Arab accusations.

Much of the shah's opposition appeared to go to ground last night. One National Front official, who he expected to be arrested, added that he doubted whether any other activists would be detained for long periods because the new government is probably too preoccupied with its own problems to gain the confidence of people.

Meanwhile, strikes continued though Iran Airlines, whose employees had closed Tehran's international airport, announced that it had settled its labor difficulties and that employees would return to work. Gasoline stations were still on strike in port of oil workers, and long lines of motorists were backed up at gas stations where army tankers were attempting to deliver gasoline.

U.S. Backs Shah

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UPI) — The United States quickly reported the establishment of a military government today and that it does not believe that the violence poses a threat to the shah's rule.

Russians Say They Seek a Partnership

(Continued from Page 1)

of military muscle, the Russians are sitting on the sidelines while the United States negotiates an Egyptian-Israeli peace and leads multinational negotiations over the future of Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa).

At the same time, the Angolan

regime, which took power with Soviet-Cuban aid, has undertaken a rapprochement with anti-Communist and Western-supported Zaire in a move sponsored by the West. Soviet sources described Angola's decision as its own.

Moscow's crowning frustration has been China's unprecedented

bid for alliances with anti-Soviet

nations and movements throughout the world, and political, economic and even military supply connections both east and west of the Soviet land mass. Peking has undertaken this large-scale political initiative despite the presence of an estimated 44 Soviet divisions and overwhelming nuclear military might along the Chinese-Soviet border.

Soviet disappointment at being unable to translate military strength into political power or even political deference has been especially sharp because only five years ago it appeared that the problem was solved. In the early 1970s, the United States reversed its long-standing policy of isolating the Soviet Union and, for a time, granted the recognition and respect that Moscow had long desired, including three summit conferences with U.S. presidents and the unparallelled Kissinger-era intimacies of secret meetings and messages.

In calling for a resumption of

special superpower relationships, the Russians made it clear that they are not prepared to give up their allegiance to Communist parties and liberation movements. And, while saying it is not a grand design or necessary pattern for repetition, they would not foreclose the use of Cuban troops and Soviet airfields and supplies in new situations if conditions require.

Nevertheless, the suggestion was

made that, despite differences of ideology and national interest, there is room in many cases for "mutual understanding" between the United States and the Soviet Union that could minimize or prevent dangerous clashes.

Mr. Falin and Georgi Arbatov, director of the Institute of United States and Canada Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, advised on U.S. affairs to Mr. Brezhnev, stressed the need to deal effectively with the potentially explosive racial problems of southern Africa, where the United States and the Soviet Union are committed to achieving majority rule.

The principal Soviet hope for rapid improvement in relations with the United States rests on the possibility that a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty will open the way to political as well as military understanding. An arms treaty is "not irrelevant in terms of hardware, but of more importance, if you don't do it, I don't know where we will pick up" the relationship again, said Mr. Arbatov.

In view of the fundamental differences, Mr. Arbatov said, he would be satisfied with "positive trends" in U.S.-Soviet affairs and would not look for "an idyllic relationship."

Even a limited accord, as he sees it, would be a long way from the bad blood of mid-June when the Kremlin charged that the Carter administration was deliberately and wantonly

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disrupting U.S.-Soviet relations and warned that the policies being followed posed "serious dangers" to the United States and world peace.

India Rains Kill 153

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6 (AP) — The known death toll from heavy rains in southern India reached 153 today, with no sign of the rain letting up. Eighty-six persons were reported to have died in collapsed houses and landslides in a single town in the Nilgiris hill district of Tamil Nadu state.

The Five Generations Scotch

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McKinlay's
Old Scotch Whisky

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Makeup of Peking Delegation Unusual

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Nov. 6 (NYT) — The unusual composition of a high-level Chinese mission which arrived in Cambodia yesterday suggests that Peking may be offering the embattled Phnom Penh regime less than full support.

The Chinese delegation, whose arrival came two days after the signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, is led by Wang Tu-ching, deputy chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and the former commander of Mao Tse-tung's bodyguards. Mr. Wang is the fifth-ranking member of the Chinese hierarchy.

But in recent weeks analysts here believe his authority has been somewhat undermined by the group of veteran party leaders headed by Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Mr. Wang has reportedly argued that all Mao's policies must be followed precisely, while

Mr. Teng has been pushing China in a more pragmatic direction. The dispatch of Mr. Wang, rather than another of China's top leaders, may be a subtle sign that Peking does not want to commit itself totally to the Cambodian government.

Somewhat Embarrassed

There have been other signs this year that, although China is providing economic and military aid to Phnom Penh, the Chinese are somewhat embarrassed by the extremism of the Pol Pot regime. Mr. Wang's mission, which was not announced beforehand, evidently is China's response to the visit to Moscow last week by Vietnam's chief leaders, including Le Duan, the Communist Party secretary-general, and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, and the signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty.

The treaty contains a clause pledging the two countries to aid each other in the event of attack.

The third high-ranking member

Vietnam has reportedly reinforced its troop strength greatly along its border with Cambodia this fall with upwards of 120,000 soldiers, in preparation for a possible offensive when the rainy season ends this month. An all-out attack by Vietnam on Cambodia would put China, Phnom Penh's only real supporter, in a serious dilemma.

The new Chinese delegation to Cambodia also has some other curious features. The officially announced list contains no names of military officials, suggesting a deliberate effort to play down the military significance of the visit.

In addition, Mr. Wang's specialty is internal party security and high-level party organization, not foreign affairs or military strategy or aid. The deputy head of the mission, Yu Chiu-li, a member of the party Politburo and a deputy premier, is China's chief economic planner, but he is also not an expert on aid questions.

The third high-ranking member

of the group is Hu Yao-pang, a close associate of Mr. Teng, who is head of the party's organization department. The inclusion of these men might mean that Peking is trying to bolster the Cambodians' party organization or long-term economic planning.

On the other hand, Peking has recently been giving a number of leaders a chance to travel abroad for the first time in many years, and their selection might actually reflect a roll of the dice — it was their turn to travel.

U.S. Asks UN Action

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 6 (NYT) — The United States, reacting to reports of an intensifying border war between Vietnam and Cambodia, has called on the Security Council to seek ways to ease the conflict.

The U.S. effort, made in a letter to council members, is viewed here as a warning to Moscow against encouraging the Vietnamese to embark on an enlarged military campaign against the Chinese-backed Cambodians. The United States has received intelligence reports that a Vietnam offensive would be launched when the rainy season ends next month.

A Vietnamese offensive would be a challenge to Peking to respond in kind or risk appearing to have to back down before Moscow. A number of Asian countries are known to fear that a successful Vietnamese invasion could upset the balance of power in the region in Moscow's favor.

A possibility that has been discussed would be to try to inject a UN presence, possibly a nonpolitical, humanitarian aid project, into the border area as a stabilizing influence.

The United States did not ask for public Security Council debate, which almost certainly would be opposed by the Soviet Union, but it pointed to the increase in tension between Vietnam and Cambodia and urged council members to consider "appropriate" measures to deal with the problem.

The U.S. letter reiterated the Carter administration's concern about the Cambodian government's repressive campaigns against its own citizens, in which thousands of people are reported to have been killed. Eighty U.S. senators had urged the administration to raise the matter in the United Nations.

In the most severe political controversy since the National Party came to power 30 years ago, the three-man judicial inquiry commission has been given one month to uncover the facts.

Parliament will meet Dec. 7 to examine the commission's report, in its first emergency session since September, 1939, when it debated the question of entering World War II.

The commission's report will deal with charges of covert activities by the now defunct Department of Information. Parliament has been told that these activities were paid for in part by secret funds allocated by then Prime Minister John Vorster.



READ ALL ABOUT IT — Manny Joseph, center, scans the front page of the Monday edition of the New York Daily News, the first to hit the newsstands after an 88-day strike. The New York Times, which was closed in the same walkout by the unions, also resumed publication yesterday.

S. African Panel Begins Probe of Funds Misuse

PRETORIA, Nov. 6 (Reuters) — A judge and two lawyers today began probing a scandal affecting the South African government over alleged misuse of public funds for a secret "dirty tricks" department.

Mr. Mulder is resisting mounting demands from the opposition and some sections of the National Party and government that he resign from the Cabinet in which he is now minister for plural (black) relations. He has indicated that he is ready to give evidence to the commission.

Judge Erasmus said that it would be indicated later whether or not evidence would be heard in public.

It would be up to the government to decide whether the commission's findings and recommendations would be made public, he said.

Deaths Laid to Tests Of French A-Bombs

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (UPI) — A Polynesian Liberation Front leader charged today that a number of islanders have died of diseases caused by French nuclear test explosions. France is believed to have conducted more than 40 nuclear tests on Mururoa and other small atolls in the Polynesian Islands in the South Pacific since 1966.

Oscar Temar, chairman of the Polynesian People's Liberation Front, is on a speaking tour in Japan at the invitation of the Communist-oriented Japan Congress against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, known as Gensuikyo.

Negotiators to Return to U.S.

Israeli Cabinet Approves Initial Sinai Withdrawal

From Wire Despatches

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 — The Israeli Cabinet today approved the first scheduled Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, but instructed its delegation to the peace talks in Washington to continue negotiations with Egypt in a number of other areas.

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman was to leave for Washington tomorrow after two days of Cabinet discussions on progress in the talks.

The national radio said Mr. Weizman was annoyed by ministers who refused to approve all the amendments to the draft treaty proposed by the Israeli delegation to the talks, despite his recommendations to the contrary.

There were reports that Mr. Weizman suggested replacing him and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan as the Cabinet's delegates to the talks during the "stormy" session.

Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin later told a meeting of the parliamentary Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that the Cabinet had given its approval to the first scheduled Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai peninsula as part of the treaty.

Withdrawal Line

The withdrawal will be to a line stretching from El Arish in the northern Sinai. Mr. Yadin detailed five points on which the Cabinet instructed its delegation that negotiations must be continued because satisfactory solutions had not yet been reached.

He said talks must continue on the linkage of the treaty to the future of the residents of the West Bank on the Egyptian demand for the right to revise the treaty after five years and on when diplomatic relations would be established between the two countries.

Mr. Yadin said the Cabinet also decided that further negotiations were required on the preamble to the treaty and on the ways in which the Israeli military and civilian withdrawal from the Sinai is to be effected.

The national television said Mr. Yadin would dispatch a special envoy to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who is on an official visit to Canada, to inform him of the results.

Truckers Block Roads in France

PARIS, Nov. 6 (Reuters) — Truck drivers demanding better working conditions blocked major roads as industrial unrest continued in France today.

All traffic was stalled by the demonstrators near the entrance to the Mont Blanc tunnel, which links France with Italy, and at Mulhouse, near the West German and Swiss borders. Other roads were blocked at Besancon, eastern France, at the English Channel port of Dunkirk and in the western port of La Rochelle.

At the same time, unions said today that technical and administrative staffs at the three Paris airports would go on a 24-hour strike beginning tomorrow morning to demand better job security. The strike was not expected to cause major flight delays. France's major unions have called a one-day general strike Nov. 15 to protest government austerity policies.

suits of the meeting. The envoy was not identified.

As the Cabinet meeting ended, the report said, the impression was that the signing of a peace treaty would not come soon and that the Nov. 19 date favored by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat did not seem to be a real possibility.

In Cairo, Osama Baz, Egyptian undersecretary for foreign affairs, said that the ability to "bridge the gap" between the two countries would depend on the proposals the Israeli negotiators bring back to Washington.

But Mr. Baz, one of the two chief Egyptian negotiators, said that he did not expect either side to submit points that would bring about a substantial change in the treaty.

Egypt has maintained that a peace accord with Israel must be linked to the progress of negotiations over the Israeli-held West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, and take into consideration the legal situation of the Palestinians who live in both areas.

Israel maintains that the treaty that establishes diplomatic and cultural relations between the two countries should not be tied to the Palestinian question.

Informal Meetings in Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UPI) — Egyptian and Israeli delegations today held informal meetings while waiting for work from Cairo and Jerusalem on possible changes to be demanded in the final draft of the peace treaty.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arranged to hold separate meetings later today with Lt. Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian defense minister, and Moshe Dayan, the Israeli foreign minister.

2 N.Y. Colleges Pay More Than Prestige Schools

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP) — Professors at two-year, tax-funded community colleges in suburban Nassau and Westchester counties are paid better than their counterparts at such prestigious institutions as Yale, Princeton, Stanford, Columbia and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, according to a survey released yesterday.

The survey, conducted by the American Association of University Professors, also shows that professors' salaries at Nassau Community College and Westchester Community College are higher than at any two-year college in the nation.

Doris Shaffer, president of the Nassau Community College's Federation of Teachers, said: "We are well paid. I'm not ashamed of where we are. We're well worth it."

The survey, which includes fringe benefits as part of salary, shows that a full professor at Nassau Community makes \$36,600 a year. A professor at Westchester Community makes \$38,500.

The only school included in the survey where professors made more money was Harvard, with an average \$40,900 a year for its full professors. At Stanford, the annual average salary was \$38,200, \$37,500 at MIT and Columbia, \$37,000 at Yale and \$36,900 at Princeton.

Hint Seen of Waning Chinese Support for Cambodia

By Fox Butterfield

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For Americans studying medicine abroad

Help in preparing for transfer to U.S. Medical Colleges

ROME, Nov. 6 (AP) — The UN World Food Program has allocated an extra \$10 million in food and cash — beyond the previous allocation for 1978 of \$45 million — to meet emergency needs for the rest of the year.

The announcement of the decision today referred to the precarious food situation in a number of countries recently stricken by natural disasters, such as Vietnam, Laos and Ethiopia.

Course Description

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GOVERNOR SHAKES A LEG — James Thompson, governor of Illinois, goes through first shaky steps of a belly dance at the Egyptian exhibit of the annual Chicago folk festival.

Afghan Drive Depends on Western Aid

Kabul Seeks to Smash Opium Trade

KABUL, Afghanistan (WP) — The United States and other Western powers have an overriding reason for supporting Afghanistan's new, smooth-old regime despite reservations about its pro-Soviet bent — a vowed determination to smash the opium trade.

With international cooperation going into opium output in South Asia's "Golden Triangle" and Mexico, the world's least-controlled opium production is now concentrated in tribal areas straddling the Afghan-Pakistani border, for whom specialists say.

Annual production is estimated at 300 tons in Afghanistan and 400 tons in Pakistan.

Experts estimate that one-third of the output is consumed in Pakistan and Afghanistan. They believe that more opium is being refined to heroin for the European trade laboratories in western Iran, northern and eastern Turkey and possibly western Afghanistan.

Establishing Authority

The biggest problem for the government is establishing its authority in areas traditionally outside central control. Pushkin tribesmen on the Afghan side of the border have long been pretty much a law to themselves in a country where government orders often have been effective 30 miles outside this small city.

On the other side of the border, Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province is described as virtually a state within a state, where Pushkin men call the shots and control drug traffic.

Recently, however, a battalion of Pakistan Army operation rapidly smashed a heroin refinery in the provincial capital of Peshawar.

Specialists are convinced that the Iranian regime that seized power April 27 is serious about its promise to adopt "effective" measures to eliminate narcotics traffic.

Federal Estates

Particularly encouraging to opponents of the drug traffic are efforts to break up large feudal estates. This program should facilitate international anti-smuggling operations sponsored by the United Nations.

A major obstacle to effective control is economic, since many Iranian farmers depend on the cultivation of opium poppies for their livelihood.

Mr. Wali, Afghan minister of interior and public health and a ranking member of the government, said in an interview that

her for Nicaragua Exiles

NEVA, Nov. 6 (AP) — The

U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees today an-

ced a \$430,000 aid program

for 6,000 Nicaraguans who took

refuge in southern Honduras dur-

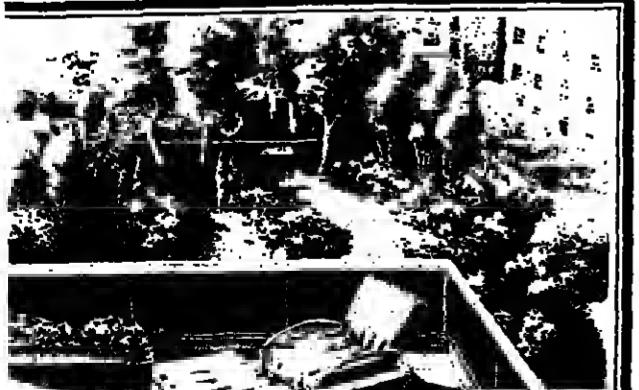
ing the fighting in Nicaragua in Sep-

tember. Another \$95,000 is to go to Costa Rica.

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But Warns of Strikes in Key U.S. Industries

Inflation Chief Sees 7% Teamster Pact

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (NYT) — Alfred Kahn, President Carter's new chief inflation fighter, said yesterday that he had a "high degree of confidence" that the Teamsters union would settle for around the 7 percent administration wage guideline in a new master trucking contract next spring.

But at the same time, he warned, that the nation may have to accept severe strikes in key industries before inflation is brought under control.

Wage negotiations covering nearly half a million Teamsters have assumed a critical importance in the government's anti-inflation efforts because the Teamsters are the first of the major unions whose labor contracts expire during the heavy bargaining calendar next year.

Contract settlements in the major unions have been running at more than 10 percent a year. A three-year coal industry settlement last winter was at 39 percent, and Teamster president Frank Fitzsimmons had said at the time that his union wanted comparable gains.

Moderation by Fitzsimmons

But since President Carter's new anti-inflation program was announced Oct. 24, Mr. Fitzsimmons, who has been wooed intensively by the White House, has taken a more moderate position. This is in con-

trast to the rejection of the Carter voluntary program by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Mr. Meany and Mr. Kahn were on separate television news shows yesterday.

Mr. Meany reiterated his opposition to the Carter policies, reserving special criticism for Mr. Carter's economic advisers who, he said, spoke "gobbledygook" and had "failed" in their responsibilities to the president because of the worsening of inflation.

He said that the AFL-CIO had never been brought fully into the picture of the newest anti-inflation effort and had never been consulted on the wage insurance formula by which the administration hopes to sell the program to workers.

Groups of workers accepting the 7 percent guideline would be additionally compensated by public

contract settlements in the major unions have been running at more than 10 percent a year. A three-year coal industry settlement last winter was at 39 percent, and Teamster president Frank Fitzsimmons had said at the time that his union wanted comparable gains.

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funds to the extent that the inflation rate rises above 7 percent, under the wage insurance formula.

"Frankly, they're going down the road to statutory controls," Mr. Meany said. "And the sooner they get there the better." His position is that the voluntary program penalizes the working man, and that statutory controls, which he wants Congress to design over dividends, profits and credit as well as wages, would be fairer.

Trucking Deregulation

Mr. Kahn, who as chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board supervised the deregulation of the airlines industry, said that the administration intended to propose legislation to deregulate the trucking industry.

Although the process of deregulation could take a couple of years, Mr. Kahn has said he thought moves by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Justice Department to stimulate greater competition in the trucking industry could help bring a moderate settlement by the Teamsters union in March.

He cited among other forces that would produce a moderate settlement the growth of owner-operated truckers, operating outside the organized union structure and therefore putting pressure on wage patterns.



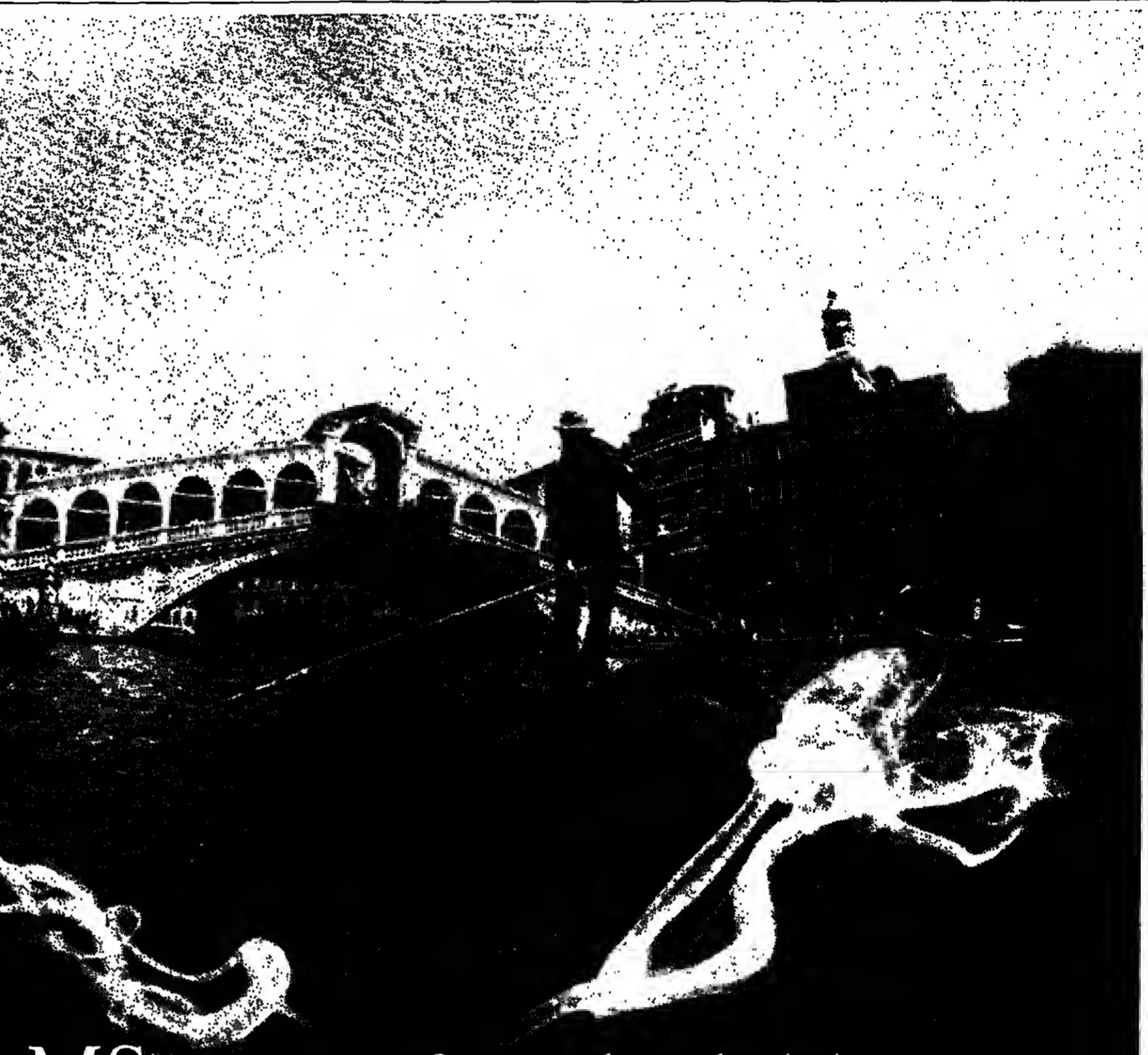
Alfred Kahn during television interview.

King Hussein Arrives For Talks in Bonn

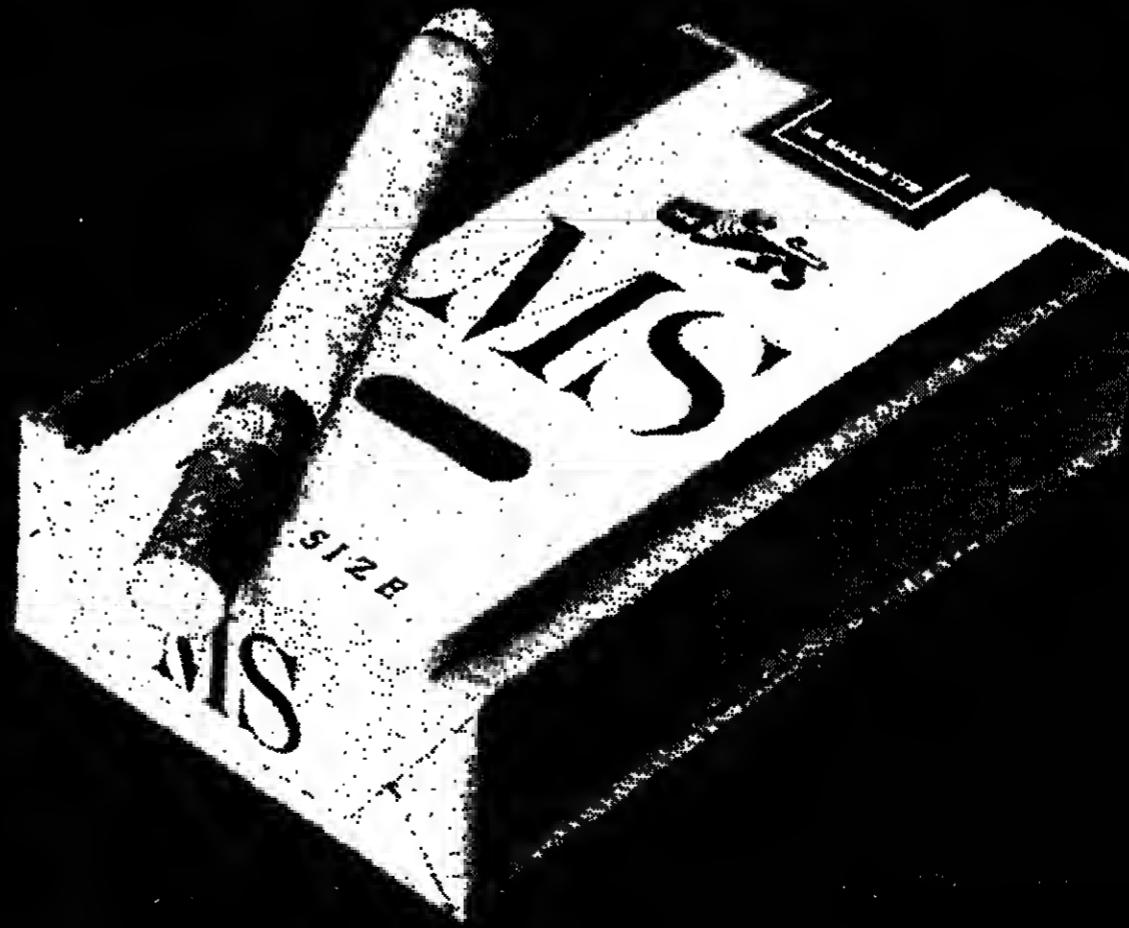
BONN, Nov. 6 (AP) — King Hussein of Jordan arrived in West Germany today for a six-day state visit delayed by the Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

The Bonn government, which supports Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, expects to learn whether King Hussein plans to join the Camp David peace efforts, sources said.

Both Mr. Kahn and Mr. Meany said that they thought Social Security tax increases, scheduled for January, 1980, may figure in the president's legislative program, to be submitted to Congress in two months.



MS the taste of an Italian holiday



The Year of Proposition 13

If there is a single large and unifying theme to the midterm election campaigns being waged for Congress and for state and local office all over the United States this fall, it is the taxpayers' revenge. Candidates are falling all over themselves to establish their bona fides as tax-cutters, rebaters and general scourges of politics-as-usual and government bureaucracy wherever either may choose to raise its ugly head. The good news is that at least Proposition 13 fever has compelled a lot of self-satisfied elected and appointed officials to take seriously legitimate public grievance with arrogant, overblown and blowzy government. The bad news is that in many political quarters the reaction has been as mindless and self-indulgent as the practices to which the taxpayers were objecting in the first place.

We are not thinking here of the stampede to get on the winning side or the fact that numbers of politicians have made spin-arounds on the subject of government spending that would make a whirling dervish dizzy. Conservatives who complain that their issue has been "stolen" by liberal Democrats will just have to find another shoulder to cry on. That kind of theft has been the political game as long as anyone can remember, and in its way it is even an evidence of success, since it means the (stolen) position has prevailed. If the originators of the tax-cutting fervor couldn't survive their own success, it's too bad from their point of view, but hardly something the rest of us need to put on the national worry list.

There are better things to worry about in this year's political climate. And chief among them is the way so many office seekers are responding to the legitimate message of the fed-up taxpayer with a pandering hymn to greed and encouragement of voters to believe themselves the persecuted targets of a deliberate government conspiracy. Yessir — the 1978 siren song seems to go — they have really been doing a number on you. You know who we all mean by "they." And meanwhile, they are all sitting back getting richer and fatter. And nothing gets better for you. And if you make an honest dollar, they just take it away. And it doesn't need to be like that — not if you elect good old John J. Freilunch to office.

Et cetera. In our opinion, it's not the fact that so many liberal Democrats or equally improbable converts have seen "the light" that is disturbing. It's the nature of the light that they appear to have seen. There is and has been plenty wrong with many of the programs and much of the policy that liberal and middle-road politicians have put in place over the past two decades. An honest acknowledgement of this fact and a straightforward effort to correct it would be the most welcome development in our politics. But (as it was in California pre-Proposition 13) there was, first, a stubborn unwillingness to concede this much and then (after the voters indicated they wouldn't put up with it any longer) an uncritical and undiscriminating rush to condemn government and all its works as some great alien, usurping monster that appeared out of nowhere and needed to be whipped back, if not eliminated.

Maybe it is asking too much of election campaigns to wish they would be based on some truths likely to be as valid in March and August as they seemed to be in November. Nevertheless, however the voting may come out in all those thousands of precincts across the country today, we get a sense that a good thing has been squandered in the midterm elections of 1978 — that an opportunity has been blown. It was an opportunity to have that long-awaited (and still awaited) debate for which the country is overdue on how to reassess the programs and redirect the energy and money that went into the legislative outpouring of the Great Society years and national worry list.

Put it down as just one more irony, that a new wave of candidates professing not to be politicians and an old wave of politicians professing not to be politicians either, politicized what might have been a real breath of fresh air in our national debate over possibilities and values. What we ended up with most places was a narrow pitch to self-interest defined in the narrowest way imaginable. When all those voter-taxpayers who have been promised what can't be delivered and told it is just being kept from them by a conspiracy of government find out they've been had yet again . . . well, what's going to happen then?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Korean No-Influence Campaign

With publication of the Fraser subcommittee's report on the South Korean "influence campaign," it becomes possible to draw a bottom line on "Koreagate." Frankly, it wasn't what it was once cracked up to be. First to insure that U.S. support would not wane in the wake of Vietnam, then to gild the authoritarian regime in Seoul, the Koreans undertook to influence key Americans. The techniques, ranging from routine to sordid, pretty much reflected what the CIA used to do. The Koreans, diligent students of U.S. ways, ably learned them there.

The difference was that the Koreans did their act just as the United States was ending its own and entering an intense phase of criticism of precisely those tactics the Koreans were trying to emulate. Few Americans had foreseen this development; it would have taken a very prescient Korean to anticipate it. So the Koreans walked into a trap. Their campaign was exposed.

Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., who investigated for 20 months, suggests that Seoul's campaign was "born in overreaction and died of counterproductivity." Not even the exposure undermined American aid for Korea, though it did curdle relations for sev-

eral years. That aid was sustained was a relief for all those who feel, as we do, that the United States has a continuing interest in the stability of East Asia.

We wish the Fraser report had made this point better. As it is, the report criticizes Seoul for having contemplated exporting arms and (in the past) making its own nuclear bomb — as though a small fearful client with a shaky patron were not entitled even to weigh greater self-reliance as a partial security alternative. The report also suggests suspiciously that Korea has become too formidable an economic competitor — an unworthy rebuke of a country that, after all, followed precisely the path of economic development laid out for it by the United States.

The activities of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon come in for heavy comment in the Fraser report. He is still active in a way that the official Korean influence campaign is not; his approaches to young people are of particular concern. The report indicates that the Moon "organization" has violated numerous laws, and if this is so, it should be brought to account.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Mideast Breakthrough

The completion of the draft of a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt is undoubtedly a historic breakthrough in the Middle East. It seemed improbable even 11 months ago, after President Sadat's startling visit to Jerusalem, partly because until President Carter took the leaders of the two protagonists to Camp David last month, negotiations between them seemed doomed to failure. With the removal of Egypt from the lineup of states confronting Israel, the outbreak of another full-scale Middle East war becomes less likely.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

* * *

Sometimes it almost appears as if there is scarcely any limit to the lengths which Mr. Begin's Israeli Cabinet is prepared to go in mounting obstacles in the path toward a peace settlement with Egypt. It is no wonder

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

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that the Carter administration is deeply disturbed by the decision to strengthen Israeli settlements on the West Bank. Plans are also announced to move the prime minister's and foreign minister's offices to East Jerusalem. . . . Strengthening Israeli settlements on the West Bank during the negotiations with Egypt would be, in spirit if not letter, a direct contravention of the pledge Mr. Begin gave to Mr. Carter and President Sadat during the Camp David summit, that there would be no new settlements established during the negotiations. . . . The folly of the Israeli announcements is that nothing could be better calculated to undermine Mr. Sadat and at the same time alienate the two Arab countries — Jordan and Saudi Arabia — on which a wider peace mainly depends. Israeli apologists claim that it was necessary in order to get Cabinet approval for the draft treaty — already, apparently, heavily amended. If that was really so, God help Israel.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

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JPY 10/15/80

Said First in 163 Years

Bonn Fraternity Allows Women to Join

By David Minthorn

BONN, Nov. 6 (AP) — Four women students have entered an elite domain of German males by moving into a fraternity house at the University of Bonn. The four claim to be the first women permitted to join a fraternity of the Burschenschaft movement since it was founded by students 163 years ago to promote German unity.

"We don't regard this as a strike for women's equality," said Marion Metzler, one of Burschenschaft

Cheruska's new actives. "But it does show our group is attuned to the changing times."

"Our alumni were skeptical at first, but now most of them are in favor of it," the 21-year-old law student said.

By allowing women to enter a ritual-bound world where many fraternities men still duel with razor-sharp sabers to earn scars of courage, Burschenschaft Cheruska has earned the contempt of conservative rival houses. "We laugh at them. They've turned into a club. They only took women because not enough men wanted to join," scoffed Werner Reinartz of the Burschenschaft Neo-Germania, one of 20 dueling fraternities at Bonn University.

Cheruska, one of the 20 nondueling fraternities at the school, is unperturbed by its critics. "Our policies are liberal and open-minded," said Detlef Dutz, 21, one of the 10 men actives. "Most of the other fraternities are stuck in a conservative rut."

Membership was opened to women last year. Miss Metzler and another law student, Susanne Nerklein, became the first pledges or foxes. Two other women joined this year.

The scientific body, which undertook its review of the popular sugar substitute at the request of Congress, expressed concern that one-third of children under 10 are saccharin users and may be subjected to the greatest risk.

The committee concluded that further laboratory studies to establish the cancer-causing potential of saccharin are not needed under existing law. It added that scientists have not yet learned how to accurately predict, on the basis of animal studies, just how dangerous specific carcinogens are to humans.

Studies with laboratory rats show that saccharin is a carcinogen of low potency when compared to other known cancer-causing agents, it said, but added that saccharin's possible action as a promoter of cancer may be more important. The panel did not make any recommendations about what action the government should take regarding saccharin — the last artificial sweetener allowed on the U.S. market. Its findings tended to bolster the Food and Drug Administration, which sought to ban saccharin in the spring of 1977 before Congress stepped in and declared an 18-month moratorium pending further study.

Contraception Study Gets \$1.5 Million Aid

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP) — The Ford Foundation announced yesterday grants totaling \$1.5 million for research in U.S. and foreign laboratories toward new contraceptives ranging from a paper pill to a chemical that would be implanted under the skin of a woman's forearm.

The largest grant, \$700,000, went to the Population Council for research on methods such as the implant, which the foundation said releases a hormone-like steroid gradually and could be effective up to six years. A part of the program is aimed at developing a biodegradable implant that would not have to be removed surgically.

"Some of our Old Boys refuse to even sit at the same table with the dueling," an emissary from a Catholic fraternity told a fraternity council session last week.

Mr. Reinartz, Neo-Germania president and a 26-year-old political science major, is unmarried from his two duels. He described the practice as an "enjoyable sideline" and insisted that "comradery is the most important thing for us."

Although Neo-Germania has no intention of recruiting women members, he claimed that women are fully integrated into the society. "They are welcome at our dances and discussion evenings."

other West German universities, even though one-third of the 500,000 students are women.

The men and women of Cheruska share living and study rooms and a kitchen at the old-fashioned fraternity house near the campus. Sleeping quarters and bathrooms are segregated by sex.

Although they reject dueling, the members follow other traditional customs such as staging ritualized evenings of beer-drinking and patriotic singing in their caps and sashes with the 130 alumni who subsidize the house. The alumni network also provides patronage for the actives when they graduate and begin their professional careers.

The brothers at the controls of the economy are bound by their bond for life vows to help young graduates get jobs and promotions," said Stern magazine, citing one major reason for a recent resurgence of West German fraternities. Fraternity membership declined during campus political turmoil of the late 1960s when leftists accused them of being elitist remnants of Prussian militarism.

The West German houses claim 45,000 actives and 200,000 alumni, though the duels are split over the practice of dueling.

At Bonn University, Burschenschaft Neo-Germania is trying to promote interfraternity activities to improve the public image. It sponsors a beer fest in downtown Bonn each summer, with profits going to an old people's fund.

There are no sororities or women's living clubs at Bonn or



LADIES BY CARTLOAD — Women in folk costumes ride in a painted cart Sunday at Benediktsbeuren, in the Bavarian Alps, for the feast of Saint Leonhard, patron of livestock.

6-Month Space Stay Seen as Soviet Aim

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP) —

The record of almost 140 days that two Soviet cosmonauts spent in space has convinced U.S. experts that the Russians will try to keep cosmonauts in orbit for six months.

"They've said all along their goal is to keep stepping up their stay time in space," said a leading Capitol Hill authority on the Soviet space program, Dr. Charles Sheldon of the Library of Congress. "There's no reason to think they won't happen for six months."

Of more interest to U.S. space officials than endurance time is the purpose behind it.

"There are some people who

29 Pistols Stolen From Spanish Firm

BILBAO, Spain, Nov. 6 (AP) —

A spokesman for a payroll-protection agency said today that 29 pistols used by its agents had been stolen from its offices during the night.

He said that he had no idea who stole the weapons, but other sources indicated that it could have been ETA, the Basque separatist organization.

They also have said that they

think the Soviets are preparing for something big, like a space station or sending men to Mars," a highly placed source in the Carter administration said. "It won't happen next week or even next year but earlier this year announced that they had tested a closed life-support system to keep men alive in deep space for as long as a year."

Plans for Large Station

Most U.S. space-watchers think that the Russians are developing plans to orbit a large space station, much bigger than the 20-ton Salyut the cosmonauts have visited and larger even than 85-ton Skylab the United States put into orbit five years ago.

The Russians do not have the rocket power to launch a large space station into orbit intact but could place four or five big structures in similar orbits to be assembled into a space station.

The Russians have said that they plan to orbit space stations that will be manned for long periods by the same crew, rather than visited every few months by different crews. They have said that it is not economical to revisit the same space station four or five times a year.

He said that it "demonstrates the

capability and the resolve of our two nations to preserve defenses adequate to deter aggression against the Republic of Korea and to contribute to peace and stability in Northeast Asia."

would like to send men to Mars, a trip that could take a year. Soviet space officials have no timetable for a manned Mars excursion but earlier this year announced that they had tested a closed life-support system to keep men alive in deep space for as long as a year."

Joint Activation Unit

SEOUL, Nov. 6 (AP) — Secre-

tary of Defense Harold Brown ar-

ived today for a three-day visit to

inaugurate a U.S.-South Korean

Combined Forces Command, a se-

curity step related to the withdr-

al of U.S. ground combat troops.

Mr. Brown said in an arrival

statement that the activation of the

joint command "is a most signifi-

cant step and further evidence that

the United States will honor its sec-

urity commitment to the Republic

of Korea."

He said that it "demonstrates the

capability and the resolve of our

two nations to preserve defenses

adequate to deter aggression

against the Republic of Korea and

to contribute to peace and stability

in Northeast Asia."

Due to Chinese Test in '76

Radioactive Fallout Rises For First Time in 4 Years

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP) — The first increase in worldwide radioactive fallout in four years took place last year, triggered by the biggest atmospheric test explosion ever conducted by the Chinese.

The Chinese test was on Nov. 17, 1976, and at 4 megatons was bigger by at least 1 megaton than any other atomic test conducted by that nation. The radioactive debris from the November test did not begin to fall out of the atmosphere until April, 1977, but occurred in such large quantities that it produced for all of last year the greatest amount of fallout since 1974.

These facts were reported by the Environmental Measurements Laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy, which is charged by law with measuring worldwide fallout of radioactive strontium and cesium from nuclear weapons tests.

In sampling 28 sites in the Southern Hemisphere and 47 in the northern half of the globe, the laboratory calculated that the Chinese test produced as much as 95 percent of the strontium-90 that fell out of the air with last year's rainfall.

Had Been Declining

Not a health hazard by itself since it was spread out over the entire globe during almost a full year, the amount of radioactive fallout is nonetheless significant because it marks the first increase in four years. Radioactive debris from atomic tests had been declining since 1974.

Radioactive strontium emits beta rays, which are weak forms of radiation but which get tied up in pasture grass and absorbed by cows and passed on in their milk. Strontium is a very persistent form of radiation, with an active half-life of 28½ years.

The laboratory is only now calculating how much radioactive cesium-137 fell on the earth from the Chinese test, but EML scientist Herbert Feely said that the cesium fallout is almost always 1½ times as much as the strontium fallout.

Cesium is not absorbed in the food chain the way strontium is, but it emits gamma rays, the most penetrating form of radiation. Cesium also has a long half-life, 30½

years. Whatever radioactive cesium falls out of the atmosphere increases what scientists call the "background radiation" that the earth lives with year after year.

The laboratory said that fallout for this year would probably be less than last year, though not by a great margin.

France Studying Charges Against Vichy Minister

PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP) — French prosecutors are investigating possible charges against a Nazi collaborator whose anti-Semitic remarks have touched off a public controversy.

Louis Darquier de Pellepoix, 80, self-exiled in Spain, was quoted in the Oct. 29 edition of the news magazine, L'Express as saying "only Jews were gassed at Auschwitz."

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing admonished the magazine, other politicians expressed outrage and prosecutors were told to study the possibilities of extraditing Darquier, who was sentenced to death in absentia after the war.

Darquier, who was commissioner for Jewish affairs in the Vichy government which collaborated with the Nazis, denied in the interview that Nazis exterminated 6 million Jews. "This figure is an invention, pure and simple — an invention of the Jews of course," he was quoted.

"The Jews are like that, they're ready to do anything for publicity."

He also denied charges that he sent 75,000 Jews to Nazi concentration camps and said that the Germans used gas chambers only to delouse prisoners before internment.

Pacific Quake Reported

GOLDEN, Colo., Nov. 6 (AP) — A second major earthquake in two days was reported to have occurred at sea off the Solomon Islands yesterday, the U.S. Geological Survey said. There was no immediate report of damage, but a tidal wave watch for was issued for Hawaii.

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Senator's precise, neutral handling is a product of a totally new suspension system based on McPherson struts at the front and fully independent struts at the rear with double trailing links at the rear.

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Auctions

Yehudi Menuhin to Sell 3 of His Violins

By Sourcen McLellan

London, Nov. 6 (IHT) — Wednesday evening at 9, Sotheby's will sell three of Yehudi Menuhin's 18th-century violins, including his finest, an instrument made by Giuseppe Guarneri of Cremona in 1739.

Is the greatest living violinist contemplating retirement? One is reassured he isn't, so one wonders what these centuries-old instruments mean to him and why he wants to part with them.

There is an Henry Jamesian manner about Menuhin. His American briskness is tempered by old-world courtesy; he expresses himself concisely, with the swift elegance one imagines James had. Menuhin holds honorary degrees from 11 British universities, and he is a Knight of the British Empire. But he is prone to doing nonestablishmentarian things: He went to India in the early '50s, for example, and raised \$74,000 for the Famine Fund; he gave concerts for the United Nations with Ravi Shankar playing the sitar.



Yehudi Menuhin with 1739 Guarneri.

So Menuhin could take an unorthodox view of the instruments of his own art. He readily acknowledges, for instance, that an 18th-century violin is as much an object d'art as an instrument. "A violin by one of the great makers is like a glorious piece of furniture. But it has a voice in addition."

An Italian violin of the early 1700s, he continues, is about the finest instrument a musician can

play. The maker's art reached its apogee in Italy "because of the Italians singing, because of the number of opera houses, because of their composers and their violinists. It all goes together. It is like a tremendous mountain range."

The twin peaks of that range were Antoni Stradivari and Giuseppe Guarneri del Gesu. "Each instrument has a personality, although there are family

characteristics," says Menuhin. "The Strad has an aristocratic nature, it is so pure and perfect. The Guarneri is more earthy."

Even violins by the same maker have perceptible differences — "it is like the inflexion of a voice." No contemporary instrument manages to render the same sounds. "One plays not in the same way, but it does not always give as much in return."

And what then, of this voluntary parting with irreplaceable companions? Menuhin is selling two Guarneri (the other was made in 1703) as well as a 1770 Antonio Giagnani. He explains reflectively, as if discussing it again with himself: "I don't want to be a collector. I don't want to hoard. I thought it would be a good thing to release two or three pieces," meaning he's hanging onto another recently-acquired Guarneri.

There is to some extent a technical justification. Instruments must be left to rest once in a while. "It is nice to release the tension, to lower the pitch of the strings or even take them off completely."

Wistful Menuhin's 1739 Guarneri had been out of circulation for 75 years when he acquired it in 1972; he used it continually, and now it can be laid aside for a while before being played by new hands. Who will pay the price (Sotheby's is talking about upwards of £100,000)? Menuhin is wistful: "I hope it will be someone who will look after the instrument. You would be surprised to see how some violinists treat them."

The 1739 Guarneri is in remarkable condition — could one hope to play any better-preserved instrument? Yes indeed: "There is a Stradivarius at Oxford called the Messiah. It has never been touched. The varnish is in pristine condition. But it would not be enough to just try it once. You would have to play it for some time to get its sound right — an 18th-century sound in limbo that no one has ever heard."

Fashion

The Leather Look

By Hebe Dorsey

London, Nov. 6 (IHT) — Despite steady resistance from retailers, leather is the strongest up-and-coming fashion around, both on and off the runways.

Merchants tend to stay away from leather because they claim it

does not sell: Too expensive, they say. But clearly the streets of Paris, London and New York are full of leather-clad people.

Nowhere is this as pronounced as here, the reason being that leather — slick, shiny, aggressive and masculine, with strong, sexy overtones — is an aftermath of the punk movement that started here. But like jeans, leather, especially leather blousons, has been adopted by international youth, all motorcycle-mad and for whom the fashion was, basically, a need for sturdy garments.

Far From Macho

London designers have a lot of leather in their collections but theirs is a long way off the macho look one meets on King's Road.

John Bates embroiders his chic, swirling, black leather coats with multicolor silk birds. And a newcomer by the name of Carole Lee is doing wild things with leather — including a mermaid suit with scales and fins down the sleeves.

The big change in leather fashion is that it concerns leather only. Soft, cuddly suede is out. And leather is not just limited to a few items — a blouson here or boots there. The new thing is now to have the whole look, complete with broad, massive shoulders.



Carole Lee's mermaid suit.



Embroidered leather coat by John Bates.

Show Business

Bubbling Vivian Reed: 'Shining a Little Brighter'

By Norma Snow

PARIS, Nov. 6 (IHT) — If Paris's reputation for showcasing United States stars and sending them back as stars holds true, then Vivian Reed has got it made.

Virtually every review of "Bubbling Brown Sugar" had nothing but cheers for her performance. But

while her onstage role gives the multi-talented comedienne a chance to show off her stuff, a more serious side emerges across a table in the noisy dining room of the Hotel Madeline Palace. And that side of the lady reveals the drive that has propelled her toward success and fame.

She is charming and likeable, although one is aware of why Vinette Carroll, the director of "Don't Bother Me I Can't Cope," once told her, "Vivian, don't expect to make friends. It may start out that way but it won't end like that."

Any beautiful, ambitious, rising young star is bound to run a collision course with envy. Miss Reed is an integral part of the show, yet she's not — something about her makes her a person apart from the rest of the cast. It is star presence, and she projects it onstage and off.

"I've worked hard on my craft. I've put in a lot of blood and sweat, and there have been a lot of disappointments. But as a woman, one has to be a strong individual to be able to cope with success. In any show, somebody is bound to come out shining a little brighter."

'On the Spot'

In 1969, while she was still a classical-voice student at Juilliard, she made the change to pop after a chance outing to a Harlem club called Pauline's Interlude. "It was the sort of club where you could just get up and sing, so I did. I sang something classical, then I sang the only two pop songs I knew. I saw how people responded to me, and I liked their reaction. I was underage at the time, but the manager didn't know. He hired me on the spot."

She stayed for seven months, before switching over to pop for good a year or so later. She accepted a contract with Epic records. "It was easy to make the change, because I had a gospel background that came from singing in a little Baptist church in Pittsburgh, where I was born and raised. But my voice really went through some changes, like chronic hoarseness for four or five years before it finally settled into what it was going to do. I was very good in classical music, but I have no regrets. The training has put me a step ahead of a lot of other people. I've never wanted to go back to the classics. I'm very happy with what I'm doing."

Last year, she did a special show for Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco; she's worked with Frank Sinatra and Mike Douglas in Las Vegas, done TV specials in Europe and the United States and starred on Broadway; she has a current U.S. hit in an album called "Vivian Reed, Another Side."

There is talk of her co-starring in a film with Richard Pryor. "When we opened in California, lots of scripts were sent to me, but they were all exploitative of women in

general, and I'm just not interested in following that tack. First of all, if I did something about dope or prostitution, my mother would kill me." She laughs. "Acting seriously is something I haven't done, and that would probably be the one thing that could excite me right now. It would be a challenge to do a straight role without the benefit of music, but I'm talking about a good, classy film."

Miss Reed gave her last performance in "Bubbling Brown Sugar" yesterday; her replacement is Helen Gelzer, from the London cast, whose first performance is tomorrow.

The critics and the audiences here have been so fantastic, and I really hate to leave," says Reed. "but others can do the part and there are other sides to my career. The album taking off like it has is leading my professional life in a whole different direction." So back to the States it is — touring, concerts, clubs, television, and with the right script movies.

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INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

President

American College of Switzerland

Leysin, Canton Vaud, Switzerland

Nominations and applications are invited for the position of President of the American College of Switzerland.

Founded in 1963, ACS is an independent, coeducational, four-year liberal arts college of approximately 250 students located in one of the most beautiful sailing areas in the world. About 26% of the students are American, the balance consisting of over forty different nationalities. The College is noted for its innovative program of study on an individualized, interactive basis, and for its unique curriculum which gives the College community itself a living seminar. Inherent in a proprietary institution, its reputation for quality education is such that its credits have been readily transferred to over forty colleges in the finest colleges and universities in the United States. In June of 1976 ACS became non-proprietary, officially chartered and fully recognized by the State of Delaware as a four-year American college authorized to grant AA, AAS, BA and BS degrees. The College is the first in the field to open its doors to international students. American accreditation and was independently organized without difficulty, our reasonable expectations are that full accreditation will be received according to schedule sometime during the 1979/80 academic year.

Candidates should have presidential and teaching experience, with earned doctorate and outstanding economic credentials. Business, fund raising and public relations experience and/or aptitude are also important. American candidates with European and fluent in French are preferred. Candidates must possess the social and communication skills necessary to manage the College in its international environment, and to relate to non-constituency relationships such as foundations, etc. American candidates must have the ability to adjust to being the President of an American college in a foreign country, with faculty and students of many nationalities. Candidates must be interested in making a home in this small Swiss college community, with a long-term commitment to the position of President.

The daily academic and operating affairs of the College are presently in the hands of the Academic Dean, who is now also Acting President and will remain in a strong number two position. This will make it possible for the new President to concentrate on strenuous efforts in developing the College to its full potential. It is anticipated that external relations, student recruitment, fund raising and relating to the U.S. academic scene will be priorities in the presidential function. The President will be responsible for prudent fiscal management, reporting to the American Board of Trustees. The President will also be responsible for monitoring the well-established uniqueness of the College and building its reputation for innovative programs and leadership in education.

Candidates are being considered to take office for the academic year 1979/80. However, since the present Academic Dean is functioning as Acting President, the timing is flexible. The main objective is to get the right person for a new phase of growth and strengthening of the College.

Nominations and applications must be accompanied by a current resume and references. These should be addressed to:

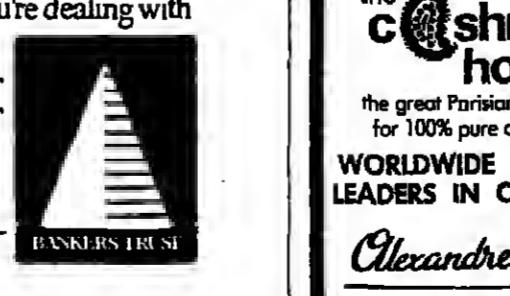
Mr. Vernon R. Alden, 27th Floor

Federal Reserve Plaza

600 Atlantic Avenue

Boston, Massachusetts 02108.

Duplicate material would be appreciated, as one set will be sent to a Faculty Search Committee in Switzerland.



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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1978

FINANCE

Page 9

Political Storm Brews

Document on EMS Causes Flap in U.K.

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ) — A political flap is brewing in Britain over the disclosure of a confidential Treasury document which apparently takes a decidedly negative new toward British participation in the proposed European Monetary System (EMS). Prime Minister James Callaghan

Dollar Rises In Moderate Turnover

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ) — The dollar edged higher against the main trading currencies today on the foreign exchange market in a continuation of last week's upturn.

The level of trading continued at a moderate pace, indicating that there has not been any further rush to cover short-dollar positions following last Wednesday's announcement of a package of measures by the United States to support the currency. Technical factors were largely responsible for the dollar's appreciation today.

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar rose to 1.9043 DM on London dealing from 1.8910 DM late Friday but was little changed from its Frankfurt fixing of 1.9045 DM. It reached an intraday high of 1.9160 DM, however. The Bundesbank bought about \$7 million at the Frankfurt fixing.

The dollar turned in even stronger performances against other major currencies. It rose 3.12 centimes to 1.6475 Swiss francs, 1.87 cents to 2.0575 guilders and 4 centimes to 4.2520 French francs. Against the yen, it climbed to 189.35 yen in Tokyo from 189.05 yen late Friday and gained further in European trading to 190.18 yen.

The Canadian dollar added 15 points to 85.66 U.S. cents.

Gold, meanwhile, fell sharply to finish at \$210.75 an ounce compared with \$215.50 Friday but was up slightly from \$210 at the afternoon fixing and \$208 in the morning.

Sterling showed surprising firmness despite the official rejection of Ford Motor's 16.5-percent pay offer. Part of the reason, dealers said, was due to expectations of further U.K. interest rate boosts. It finished at \$1.9780, down from \$1.9845 late Friday but above its opening of \$1.9645.

Output Up .85% In W. Germany

BONN, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ) — The West German index of industrial production was up a preliminary 0.85 percent in September from August and up 3.5 percent from September 1977, the Economics Ministry said today.

The seasonally adjusted index, 1970 equals 100, stood at a preliminary 118 in September against August's 117 (revised upward from a preliminary 116) and 114 of September 1977.

The upward revision in the August results transforms the preliminary 1.6-percent decline from July to a fall of 0.84 percent.

Yen Loan for Mexico Is Tied to Bill Rate

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (Reuters) — Mitsubishi Bank and a group of 10 foreign bank branches in Japan have made a 20 billion yen (\$105 million), 10-year loan to the Mexican government, with interest of 1.25 percentage points over the Japanese three-month bill discounting rate, a Mitsubishi Bank spokesman said today.

This is the first time interest on a yen-syndicated loan to an overseas borrower has been based on the bill discounting rate, which currently stands at 4.875 percent, the spokesman said.

A Correction

It was erroneously reported in the Nov. 4-5 editions of the IHT that International Business Machines would exchange all of the stock in its IBM Nigeria unit for a 40-percent share in a Nigerian concern. In fact, IBM said the Nigerian government had accepted in principle an IBM plan, whereby IBM will enter into a joint venture with Nigerian interests in a company called Data Processing Maintenance and Services Ltd. IBM would hold 40 percent of the shares in the company.

U.S. Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

American Gen'l Insurance

3rd Quarter 1978 1977

Profits 49.74 42.27

Per share 2.14 1.79

* months

Profits 126.03 114.30

Per share 5.41 4.88

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

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New Data Alleges Cover-Up by Citibank

Top Officials Said to Thwart Bid By Employee to End Illegality

By Larry Kramer

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (WP) — New information obtained by The Washington Post from Citibank sources outlines an extensive effort on the part of top executives to squelch charges of illegal activities in the bank's overseas operations.

The charges, already outlined in a \$14-million civil suit by a former employee, David Edwards, have triggered investigations by the Justice Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Edwards had reason to believe that the treasurer of the bank's Paris branch, where he was employed, was taking kickbacks in connection with the bank's Eurocurrency business. At the time, associates thought he was just alleging misconduct by one employee. But the controversy has become much bigger now.

Sources inside the bank say that top officials continually thwarted Mr. Edwards' efforts to detail his allegations, repeatedly tried to get him to drop them and eventually fired him when he refused to accept transfer to a non-sensitive division in New York. He has since said in court documents that he believes the bank wanted to prevent him from ever knowing what became of his charges.

According to the suit filed in New York, he now believes that some Citibank officials wanted to keep his charges contained because they had been aware of them all along and had tolerated the alleged activities because they resulted in higher profits for the overseas branches.

Banking industry sources now point to what they claim to be the extraordinary lengths to which several Citibank officials went to keep the charges from surfacing in public.

Other Citibank sources confirmed that only hours after Mr. Edwards made his accusations to internal bank investigators — supposedly in the strictest of confidence — they passed the accusations to those whom he had accused.

In at least one case, an accused banker contacted one of the people Mr. Edwards had said would corroborate his accusations 36 hours after he made his supposedly secret statements.

Citibank sources have confirmed

that the next night, Mr. Claman and Mr. Pomeroy both met with him. For the next three weeks, he heard nothing. He then called Mr. Claman in New York to inquire as to the status of the investigation.

"His only response was to state that he was holding my personnel file in front of him at that moment and that he and Mr. Huntington would take care of me if I would forget the whole affair," Mr. Edwards said in a memo to another Citibank official. (Both Mr. Claman and Mr. Pomeroy have refused to comment on the case.)

About a month later, though, Citibank controller Steven Eye reportedly set up a meeting between Mr. Edwards and Eugene Sweeney, head European controller for the bank.

On May 13, 1977, he met with Mr. Sweeney in Amsterdam and told his story still another time. He contends that Mr. Sweeney promised to reopen the investigation but cautioned him to limit further discussions to the kickback charges and to stay away from the allegedly illegal foreign exchange allegations. (Both Mr. Eye and Mr. Sweeney were out of the country and could not be reached for comment.)

Exactly one month later, Mr. Edwards went to London to meet again with Mr. Sweeney and a resident inspector from Paris, Neville Armstrong, who had been chief of the bookkeeping section of Citibank's London money market for 10 years.

At that meeting, which lasted all day, Mr. Edwards went over the alleged kickback scheme in detail with the help of documents he had obtained along the way. He also told the two men that there were at least two persons who could corroborate his story. He says the two investigators told him they would take note of the kickback charges but would not make written reference to the problem of "parking" transactions in tax havens, with Mr. Sweeney telling him, "If you bring this matter up, it will not go forward." (Mr. Armstrong was not at his Paris office, which said he could not be reached.)

Two days later, Mr. Edwards learned that the man he had accused of kickbacks in Paris, Jean-Pierre Delac, had contacted one of the two men he said could corroborate his story and informed him that he, Mr. Delac, was fully briefed on Mr. Edwards' meeting in London. Mr. Delac then reportedly asked the corroborator — a former Citibank Paris employee — to come to Paris and state that he did not know of any irregularities at that branch.

During the same conversation,

Mr. Delac gave the former employee a 50-million-franc transaction with a promise of more business.

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Dolphins Overcome the Cowboys, 23-16, Jets Upset Broncos, 31-28, on Long Pass

Griese Leads

Early Scoring

MIAMI, Nov. 6 (UPI) — Bob Griese guided the Miami offense to 17 first-quarter points yesterday and the defense held off a late Dallas rally to register a 23-16 National Football League victory over the struggling Cowboys.

The Cowboys' second straight loss dropped them to 6-4 and left them 1 1/2 games behind the NFC Eastern Division-leading Washington Redskins, who play Baltimore tonight. Miami, now 7-3, stayed within a game of first-place New England in the AFC East.

The Dolphins controlled the game until the fourth quarter — when the Cowboys drove 64 yards on seven plays, moving within a touchdown on Roger Staubach's 9-yard scoring pass to Billy Joe DuPree.

Dallas threatened again, taking a short Miami punt on the Dolphin 46 with just over two minutes to go, but when Staubach completed another pass to DuPree, he fumbled when he was hit by Tim Foley. Norris Thomas picked the ball up and returned it nine yards to the Dolphin 42, preserving the victory.

The Dolphins scored their two touchdowns within four minutes of the first quarter on 1-yard plunges by Norm Balsch and Delvin Williams. Garo Yepremian added a 45-yard field goal in the same period, and kicked field goals of 23 yards in the second quarter and 33 yards in the final period.

Before Staubach's scoring pass, Dallas had stayed within reach on Rafael Septien field goals of 29, 39 and 24 yards.

Rams 26, Buccaneers 23

At Los Angeles, Frank Corral kicked a 27-yard field goal, his fourth of the game, with three seconds left to give the heavily favored Los Angeles Rams a 26-23 victory.

Corral kicked the game-winning field goal after Tampa Bay scored on a 23-yard pass from Mike Rae to John McKay Jr. to tie the game at 23-23 with 47 seconds left.

Tampa Bay lost its starting quarterback, rookie Doug Williams, in the opening quarter with a fractured jaw when he was hit by linebacker Jim Youngblood on a pass play. Rae, Williams' replacement, was intercepted three times, fumbled once and was sacked eight times for 70 yards.

Williams had to have his broken jaw wired shut today and will miss action for at least weeks. "Then we'll have to see after that," said coach John McKay. "He may be able to play within two weeks, except for the problem with a quarterback calling signals with his jaw wired shut. We would have to see how well he could do that."

Williams, a 23-year-old rookie from Grambling, will have the wire brace on his mouth for about six weeks, club spokesman said.

Mckay has credited Williams with helping turn the Bucs from a pretender to a contender. Williams was Tampa's top draft choice this year and quickly earned the starting role — the ninth quarterback the Bucs have had.

Chargers 22, Bengals 13

At San Diego, Lydell Mitchell ran for 101 yards and the San Diego Chargers blanked Cincinnati until the final two minutes to score a 22-13 triumph over the Bengals.

The final score did not reflect the Chargers' domination. Cincinnati did not score until the final 1 1/2 minutes — when the Bengals got two quick touchdowns, the second after recovering an onside kick.

It was the Charger defense that stood out, befuddling Bengal quarterback Ken Anderson. Despite two touchdown passes in the waning moments of the game, Anderson could manage only 11 completions in 26 attempts for 92 yards and three interceptions. Charger quarterback Dan Fouts hit 13 of 25 passes for 162 yards and a touchdown.

NFL Standings

| AMERICAN CONFERENCE | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|---|---|------|-----|-----|----|---|---|
| | W | L | T | Pct. | PF | PA | W | L | T |
| New England | 7 | 2 | 0 | .778 | 226 | 152 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Wash. | 7 | 2 | 0 | .778 | 226 | 152 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| TV Jets | 6 | 4 | 0 | .600 | 244 | 222 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Baltimore | 3 | 6 | 0 | .300 | 200 | 147 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Buffalo | 3 | 7 | 0 | .267 | 172 | 227 | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| Central | W | L | T | Pct. | PF | PA | W | L | T |
| Pittsburgh | 6 | 4 | 0 | .600 | 199 | 139 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Seattle | 6 | 4 | 0 | .600 | 161 | 165 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Anderson | 5 | 5 | 0 | .500 | 179 | 141 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| West | 1 | 9 | 0 | .100 | 170 | 215 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| W. | W | L | T | Pct. | PF | PA | W | L | T |
| Never | 6 | 4 | 0 | .600 | 171 | 141 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Land | 6 | 4 | 0 | .600 | 192 | 164 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Denver | 5 | 5 | 0 | .500 | 188 | 171 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| San Diego | 4 | 6 | 0 | .400 | 191 | 175 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| St. Louis | 2 | 8 | 0 | .200 | 151 | 225 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Central | W | L | T | Pct. | PF | PA | W | L | T |
| Philadelphia | 7 | 2 | 0 | .778 | 156 | 132 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Washington | 6 | 4 | 0 | .600 | 200 | 147 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| TV Giants | 5 | 5 | 0 | .500 | 199 | 141 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 4 | 6 | 0 | .400 | 162 | 152 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Central | W | L | T | Pct. | PF | PA | W | L | T |
| Atlanta | 10 | 1 | 2 | .833 | 242 | 165 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| NY Giants | 8 | 3 | 1 | .700 | 200 | 147 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| NY Islanders | 5 | 3 | 0 | .600 | 172 | 132 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 3 | 5 | 0 | .400 | 173 | 132 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Seattle | 3 | 3 | 0 | .500 | 173 | 132 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Central | W | L | T | Pct. | PF | PA | W | L | T |
| Atlanta | 10 | 1 | 2 | .833 | 242 | 165 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| NY Giants | 8 | 3 | 1 | .700 | 200 | 147 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| NY Islanders | 5 | 3 | 0 | .600 | 172 | 132 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 3 | 5 | 0 | .400 | 173 | 132 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Seattle | 3 | 3 | 0 | .500 | 173 | 132 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
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| Atlanta | 10 | 1 | 2 | .833 | 242 | 165 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| NY Giants | 8 | 3 | 1 | .700 | 200 | 147 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| NY Islanders | 5 | 3 | 0 | .600 | 172 | 132 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
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| NY Giants | 8 | 3 | 1 | .700 | 200 | 147 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
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| Philadelphia | 3 | 5 | 0 | .400 | 173 | 132 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
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